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Some Bees Collected by the Rev. G. Birkmann at Fedor, Texas

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SOME BEES COLLECTED BY THE REV. G. BIRKMANN AT FEDOR, TEXAS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLO.

Emphoropsis Birkmanni, n. sp.

♀.—Length about 15 mm.; similar in size, build and pubescence to *E. floridana* (Sm.), except that the hair of thorax above is entirely bright orange-fulvous; hair of occiput and vertex (except some black hairs at sides, but including the conspicuous interocellar tuft) is pale orange-fulvous; and the wings are not so dark. From *E. rugosissima*, Kll., it differs by the colour of the pubescence of the thorax, and the long hair at sides of first abdominal segment black (white in *rugosissima*). The lateral hind margins of the first segment have a white fringe, which is the more conspicuous by contrast with the black in front of it. The hair of the legs, abdominal venter, pleura (except the upper part, as in allied forms), cheeks and clypeus is black.

Hab.—Fedor, Texas, 2 ♀'s (*Birkmann*). March 29 and 30. The *floridana* group includes several closely allied forms, separable in the ♀ thus:

- Hair of cheeks black.....1.
- Hair of cheeks white; of thorax above bright orange-fulvous.....3.
- 1. Hair of occiput black (Fla., Ga.)..... *floridana* (Sm.).
- Hair of occiput whitish or fulvous.....2.
- 2. Hair of thorax above yellowish-white (Nevada)..... *rugosissima*, Kll.
- Hair of thorax above bright orange-fulvous (Texas)..... *Birkmanni*, Kll.
- 3. Hair of face and vertex with black intermixed (Wash.)..... *pascoensis*, Kll.
- Hair of face and vertex without black intermixed (Colo., New Mexico)..... n. sp., Viereck, ined.

E. floridana (Sm.) also occurs at Fedor, the ♀ taken March 25, the ♂ April 9. The insect, however, is not typical, but may rank as a variety, thus:

Emphoropsis floridana, var. *Fedorensis*, n. var.

♂.—Hair of occiput black, of thoracic dorsum and first abdominal segment white, with practically no yellow tint; spurs yellowish-white (black, with reddish ends, in *floridana*); apical plate of abdomen narrower at end.

♀.—Hair of first abdominal segment with much black (all light in *floridana*); pygidial plate broader at end, truncate, with five transverse file-like lineolæ. Although the hair of the thorax above (yellowish-white

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Hymenoptera - Apoidea - Anthophoridae - Anthophorinae - Emphoropsis
Eucerinae - Xenoglossa
 Melissodes
 Anthedonia

Systematics

in colour) in this and true *floridana* is described as being without black, in both there are a *very few* black hairs, which can be seen if looked for. This is not true, however, of the males.

The known males of *Emphoropsis* similar to *floridana* may be separated thus :

- Hair of thorax above with black conspicuously intermixed 1.
- Hair of thorax above without black intermixed 2.
- 1. Hair of abdomen beneath all black ; scape entirely black
(Calif.) *interspersa*, Ckll.
Hair of abdomen beneath largely pallid, at least in certain lights; scape white in front (Calif.) *semifulva*, Ckll.
- 2. Scape white or yellowish in front (Colo.) *Morrisoni* (Cresson).
Scape all black 3.
- 3. Hair of occiput black ; spurs yellowish-white *floridana Fedorensis*, Ckll.
Hair of occiput light ; spurs dark *floridana* (Sm.).

Xenoglossa strenua (Cresson).

The Fedor insect is the typical red-legged form, not the dark-legged var. *Kansensis*, Ckll., which Snow obtains in Kansas.

Melissodes melanosoma, n. sp.

♂.—Length just over 12 mm. ; black, pubescence entirely black, except on the face, labrum, part of occiput, outer side of all the tarsi and of hind and apical half of middle tibiæ, where it is white ; wings dark fuliginous ; clypeus light lemon yellow, with the usual black spot on each side ; labrum dull whitish, the lateral margins black ; flagellum ferruginous beneath, except apical half of last joint. Agrees with *M. bimaculata*, Lep., except in having the spurs piceous, and the hair of thorax and abdomen wholly black, above and below ; it is also a little larger than *bimaculata*. It may prove to be only subspecifically distinct, as *bimaculata* itself is quite variable.

Hab.—Fedor, Texas, May 26, 1904 (*Birkmann*). The males of the black *melissodes* of the *bimaculata* group may be separated thus :

- Clypeus entirely black ; abdomen and legs without white hair (Mexico) *pernigra*, Ckll.
- Clypeus black with a semicircular yellow spot or patch ; abdomen with some white pubescence (Mexico) *atrata*, Smith.
- Clypeus yellow, with a black dot on each side ; hind legs with much white hair 1.

1. Abdomen and thorax with the hair entirely black
(Texas).....: *melanosoma*, Ckll.
Abdomen with conspicuous white hair at sides, at least.....2.
2. Hair of pleura and mesothorax largely dull white (S. Illinois,
Robertson)..... *bimaculata*, Lep., var. a.
Hair of pleura and mesothorax black 3.
3. Mandibles with a large yellow spot (Baldwin, Kansas, July,
Bridwell)..... *bimaculata*, Lep., var. b.
Mandibles with at most a very minute yellow dot (Ames, Iowa,
E. D. Ball) *bimaculata*, Lep., var. c.

A specimen of *bimaculata* from New York State has the hair of pleura and mesothorax all black, so this is not especially a character of western examples. The most western locality I know for *M. bimaculata* is Wellsville, Kansas, where both sexes were taken by Mr. S. A. Johnson.

Anthedon compta (Cresson).

Both sexes of this magnificent species were taken at Fedor, June 19, 1899. It is new to the fauna of Texas.

Anthophora abrupta, Say.

Fedor; the female, April 8, 1904; males, April 27 and 29. Unless the venation is examined, this will be likely to be confused with *Emphoropsis floridana Fedorensis*.

BOOK NOTICES.

A CATALOGUE OF THE ERYCINIDÆ OF THE WORLD.—By Levi W. Mengel, Professor of Natural History, Boys' High School, Reading, Pa. I vol., pp. 161. (Price \$2.00.)

This very full and comprehensive work will be of great value to all students of Butterflies who do not confine their attention to the species inhabiting their own country. It is similar in arrangement and style to Dr. Skinner's well-known Catalogue of North American Rhopalocera, giving full bibliographical references and habitat for each species. Its extent may be realized by the following comparison: In the genus *Libythea* Dr. Skinner gives 2 species and Prof. Mengel 21; in the subfamily Lemoniinae the former has two genera, including 11 species, the latter 86 genera and an enormous number of species. The book is very clearly printed and is made complete by a full index of all the species and synonyms contained in it. It may be obtained from the author.